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Vol. 1, No. 13

Washington, D. C.  
September 5, 1939.

WE GROW UP AND BECOME A SERVICE

Departmental Order No. 1416 dated August 26, 1939, reads as follows:

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended by the act of June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976), and commonly known as the Taylor Grazing Act, it is hereby ordered that the name of the division of the Department of the Interior that is charged with the administration and control of the grazing districts created by me pursuant to that act be, and it is hereby changed from 'Division of Grazing' to Grazing Service."

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GRAZING SERVICE ORDER NO. 18

In conformance with the organization plan for the Grazing Service approved by the Secretary on May 13, the following-listed assignments are effective this date:

Chief of Personnel	Jean McMamus
Chief of Information	J. Q. Peterson
Assistant Chief of Range Improvements and Maintenance	Chas. C. Heltman, Jr.
Assistant Chief of Range Improvements and Maintenance	C. K. Caron

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OFFICE VISITORS

Charles Redd, of Lasal, Utah, President of the American Wool Marketing Association and member of the Advisory Board of Utah Grazing District No. 6 was in the Washington office on August 31 to say "hello" to friends.

Major Everett Yon, for many years District Commander of the CCC in southern Idaho, with headquarters at Pocatello, called at the office on August 31 to visit with the Director and members of his staff. Major Yon is now the R.O.T.C. trainer at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

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## CONFERENCES AND OUR FIELD MEN

The staff men from this office spent a busy and productive two weeks in conference regarding problems and projects facing the Service. A careful analysis has been made of present conditions in the field and financial and personnel needs of the Service to meet adequately the demand for service arrangements in the various regions. Consideration was also given to perfecting our procedures in order to expedite action in the handling of all the various lines of work.

Following the conference, most of the men left for the field and during their field trips will in a large measure clear up some of the debatable points in order that beginning with the new calendar year we can start off with a better general understanding of procedure and policy than has heretofore existed.

These trips made in accordance with a carefully planned schedule will insure attention to problems of immediate importance, and also represent concerted effort to develop careful planning in the expenditure of money and time in handling our work.

Mr. Terrett is making a tour of all of the grazing regions to confer with the regional graziers and their staffs in an effort to effect uniformity of instructions and office procedure. He will incidentally look into other matters that are brought to his attention while making the rounds of the regions. He expects to be gone approximately two months.

Mr. Kerr is in Arizona conferring with Regional Grazier Painter in connection with land matters and certain land adjustments that have been called to the attention of the Service. He will return to Washington about September 10.

Mr. Leech left for the field on August 31 to begin work on the hearings for the latter half of the calendar year. While in the field he will also cooperate with Mr. Graham of the Solicitor's office on some other legal matters of interest to the Grazing Service.

Mr. Greenslet in addition to rounding up the general range surveys work is completing his contact with regional graziers to perfect the fire organization for the Grazing Service. Mr. Greenslet has contacted the regional graziers for Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, and will probably be able to complete his contacts with the other regions within 30 days.

Mr. Ryan left Washington on September 1 to attend the conference on land use planning at Flagstaff, Arizona, from September 4 to September 6. The conference has been called by the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and will be attended by representatives of interested State and Federal agencies, land grant colleges, and individuals. He will also attend the regular meeting of the Interdepartmental Rio Grande Board at Albuquerque from September 11 to September 14. The discussion will center around definite areas for primary and secondary consideration from the problem angle. Mr. Ryan will meet representatives of the Office of Indian Affairs to discuss land exchanges with the land representatives of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Mr. Terrett will represent the Grazing Service at the California Wool Growers Association in San Francisco on September 21-22. He will also serve as a consultant on the California Wool Growers' public land committee.

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#### NEW CHIEF OF ACCOUNTS

Fred J. Fowler formerly employed by the Office of Indian Affairs has transferred to the Service as the Chief of Accounts.

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#### CONGRATULATIONS

"Congratulations in becoming a Service instead of a Division. You are growing mighty fast." /s/ John R. White, National Park Service

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#### OUR OWN AMY

Pretty Miss Amy Hamilton was elected to represent the Grazing Service in the beauty contest sponsored by the Interior Department Recreational Association in connection with its annual field day held at Fort Hunt, Virginia, on August 26. The winner of the beauty contest received the title of "Miss Interior". While Amy did not receive first place, we all think she should have won. Our own Archie Ryan received one vote in the contest.

Other activities of the day included bicycle-polo, swimming, pistol shooting, tug-of-war, soft ball, badminton, horse shoe pitching, and many other sports.

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#### RESEEDING

The Utah region is very much interested in the possibilities of reseeding numerous areas in its grazing districts. A wide range of problems are presented. Revegetation is called for in fairly moist areas, but the problem is more acute in the more arid areas where reseeding and natural revegetation are more difficult.

A review of the literature on the entire local problem was recently made by a Utah range examiner and is being distributed to graziers, examiners, and camps. The various bulletins point out the possibilities and prescribe the limitations of various plants with which experiments have been conducted.

This information has been written down in simple language and the conclusions tabulated for more than twenty species. The table shows at a glance the ecological, seed, and seeding factors which govern the choice of species to be planted and methods required to expect good results.

The region is taking due precaution that efforts and expense in this program will give positive results. ---Hugh M. Bryan

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#### IDAHO FIRE REPORT

The Southern part of Idaho this year has experienced a very dry season which has caused a serious fire hazard situation and thus necessitated unusual fire precautions. In order to eliminate the fire hazard as much as possible, fire breaks were established in the vicinities which were subjected to the most number of fire calls during a given period. Approximately 200 miles of fire breaks, paralleling our main traveled highways and our railroads, were either burned or grubbed out. Eighty miles of fire breaks between Minidoka and Shoshone along the Union Pacific route were grubbed out by Camp DG-97, Kimama; 60 miles were burned out between Hagerman and Mountain Home by Camp DG-60; Hagerman, along the Union Pacific route; and 60 miles between Mountain Home and Emmett by Camp DG-96, Bruneau, along U. S. Highway No. 30 and State Highways Nos. 44 and 16.

Since May 14 to July 31, 75 fires have been reported. On these there has been expended 2914 man-days and has resulted in burning approximately 57,000 acres. Most of the coverage destroyed has been cheat grass and sagebrush. The total value of feed destroyed by burning is \$10,260 which gives an average cost of \$0.18 per acre. It is estimated that approximately 182,000 acres have been saved.

It is the policy of this region to train new enrollees in the proper methods of combating range fires. Each Grazing Service camp is required to maintain a crew of experienced fire fighters near the camp or at some strategic place where fire calls can be quickly dispatched and the fire crew summoned immediately. A roster is prepared by each camp superintendent to show the name of the enrollee, age, date when fire training was received, and acknowledgment to this effect by the individual signature of each enrollee. Except in extreme emergency enrollees under 18 years of age are not subject to fire duty and then increased supervision by competent personnel is provided.

It has been the intention of this region to make the public more fire conscious. Additional fire patrolmen have been stationed out in our 4 grazing districts. Several fire schools, supervised by Forestry personnel, have been conducted both for the benefit of our own supervisory personnel and the enrollees.

During the last week in July a brush and grass fire broke out near the vicinity of Mountain Home. Four other Grazing Service CCC camps were summoned to come to the assistance of the Mountain Home CCC camp in combating this fire. Four hundred enrollees were used and as these enrollees came from distances between 60 miles and 180 miles, it was necessary that they be kept on the job until the fire was made safe to be patrolled by small crews. It was gratifying to note that these boys who had come from the Middle West and the East did their full share of work and suffered the many inconveniences when fighting fire with never a word of complaint. Our camp superintendents and the foremen in charge recognized the plight of the enrollees and every consideration was given them.

Townpeople of Mountain Home and ranchers adjacent to the burned area, which at one time comprised a burning front of ten miles, were extremely grateful and complimentary of the work and the effort expended by the enrollees. More gratifying to the Grazing Service supervisory personnel was the observation that the enrollees did their utmost on a fire which to them had no particular import.

As this fire burned intermittently for five days and as the location of this area was in full view from U. S. Highway No. 30, much publicity was given this fire both by newspapers and radio broadcasts. The individual camps were signaled out by radio broadcasts describing the activity performed by each camp and complimenting the enrollees on their work. In addition the public was informed on fire precautionary measures at this time of the year and it was related in detail that this fire was started through the carelessness of two small boys who by roasting a duck (killed out of season) let their fire get away and by doing so 15,000 acres of range feed was destroyed.

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#### FIRE FIGHTING ALLOTMENTS

Additional allotments have been made available to regional graziers for the purchase of much-needed fire fighting equipment which will help alleviate the lack of such equipment and facilitate protection in case of additional fires.

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